The Bombay Gazette.

No. 69,042.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, dispatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Shaar, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd June, at noon.

N. B.—Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.	June.	Down.	June July
Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Bussorah	20 4
„ Kurrachee	8 19	„ Fao	20 4
„ Guadur	6 20	„ Bushire	23 7
„ Muscat	9 23	„ Linga	25 9
„ B. Abbas	11 25	„ B. Abbas.....	27 11
„ Linga	13	„ Muscat	29 13
„ Bushire	15 29		July
„ Fao	16 30	„ Guadur	1 15
	July.	„ Kurrachee	4 18
Arrive Bussorah	17 1	Arrive Bombay.....	7 21

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ „ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	19	„ Vizagapatam.....	18
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Cocoonada	19
„ Colombo.....	20	„ Madras	23
„ Galle		„ Pondicherry	
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry		„ Galle	
„ Madras.....	27	„ Colombo	27
„ Cocoanada.....	29	„ Tuticorin.....	28
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Cochin.....	29
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar.....	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,200 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Hamlin, will sail for Carwar, Cochin, Galle, and the usual ports on the Coromandel Coast on MONDAY, the 15th June, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(With despatch).

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marder, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

TO close a consignment, sent to us on Commission, GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO, Rupees 2-8 per lb., or a 4-lb. tin for Rupees 8.

PAYNE & Co.,
Belattee Bungalow.
Cash Department.

NOTICE.—Captains of Ships and others who may pick up Bales (marked C in a diamond, A on the right hand side at top, and N. D. below), the Cargo of a Boat swamped in the Harbour last night, alongside the "Hurricane," are requested to communicate with the undersigned. LAWRENCE & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF SHANGHAI," from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Crockett will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK Co.,
Agents for Ship *City of Shanghai*.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "ADMIRAL DE WINTER" Captain Dill, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Dill will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Dill, Barque *Admiral de Winter*.

Bombay, 30th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "WILLIAM PROWSE," Captain Watt, from London, re requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Watt will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Watt, Barque "William Prowse."

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulkuttoo, Abyssinia.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
1	„ Under-Vests.	1	Pr. brolia.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
		1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.
Kirby Street, Hatton Garden.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture' which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET, a commodious one-storied BUNGALOW, No. 10, situated at Chowpatty, facing the Public Road, surrounded with a fine Garden, Cook-room, and Stable, lately occupied by RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE DUBASH. For further particulars and terms of Rent apply to the undersigned, at his Bungalow on Malabar Hill, between the hours 7 and 9 A.M., or in the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL & Co., between 3 and 5 P.M.

KESSOWJEE NAIK.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN CLERK, in a Mercantile Office. Salary Rs. 300. Apply to "B. C.," care of the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine,

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

WANTED TO CHARTER.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the CHARTER of a first-class full powered STEAMER, not under 200 tons register, nor exceeding 400 tons, and with corresponding horse power, for the conveyance of Goods and Passengers at intervals of one month, from the Port of Colombo round the Island of Ceylon, touching at the Ports of Galle, Hambantota, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Point Pedro, and Kayts or Jaffna, weather permitting. The vessel to be in good sea-worthy condition, and well found in sails, stores, and ground tackle; to be fully manned with an efficient crew; to be provided with the requisite number of boats; and to have comfortable and airy cabin accommodation, furnished with all requisites. Tenders to state vessel's name and tonnage, when and where built, and present state of repair, and to include an inventory of vessel's stores and furniture, &c., &c.

Such Tenders being marked "Tender for Steamer for a monthly service round the Island," will be received at this Office, until the 30th June next.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at this Office.

WILLIAM CHAS. GIBSON, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Ceylon, 13th May, 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—LOST, last night, by the upsetting of a Boat, a number of COTTON BALES (marked D. in a triangle with N. C. on top, and D. in a triangle with W. B. on top) and V. on right hand side. It is requested that all persons who have found Bales of these marks will communicate with the undersigned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD and SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers.

"Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

WEALE'S SERIES—A fresh supply of this useful Series now received. The following are a few of the more important numbers:—

Architecture, Orders of.....Rs.	0 12
——— Styles of..... „	1 0
——— Principles of Design ..... „	1 8
——— by Vitruvius..... „	3 12
Building..... „	1 0
Brickmaking..... „	1 0
Law of Contracts..... „	1 0
Carpentry and Joinery..... „	1 0
Civil Engineering..... „	3 0
Combustion of Coal..... „	2 0
Erection of Dwelling Houses..... „	1 12
Dictionary of Terms in Art..... „	3 0
Drainage of Houses and Buildings..... „	1 0
Electricity..... „	1 0
Electro Metallurgy ..... „	1 0
Estimating Lands from the Sea..... „	1 8
Foundations..... „	1 0
Hydraulic Engineering..... „	2 0
Logarithms ..... „	1 12
Land Surveying ..... „	1 8
Masonry..... „	1 0
Mathematical Instruments..... „	1 0
Roofs..... „	1 12
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Quantities and Measurements..... „	0 12
Waterworks..... „	2 0
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THACKER, VINING & Co.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
BOXER CARTRIDGES
FOR
SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
A specific for the cure of
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions
Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, large, medium and small.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent treet, London.

BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., (Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort) Poona.

And of all the principal firms in India and the Colonies

NOTICES.

MONSOON CONVEYANCE.—A GREAT BARGAIN!—FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a new, large, and roomy CARRIAGE, Brougham and Shigram combined. Cost in England £118, net, without Packing Charges. Freight Duty, &c. Price Rs. 750. On view at TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla Establishment.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

W. WARNE & Co., Sole Manufacturer of the Patent Mineralised and Sincalor India Rubber Waterproofs.

Black, Drab and Check Suits, just received from above Manufacturer in good order, and MODERATELY PRICED FOR CASH. Apply to S. D'ESPERANCE. 23 Apollo Street.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer. &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Any of Judson's Temple Dyes.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.;
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

REFUND OF EXTRA PREMIUM.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSURANTS who have paid EXTRA PREMIUM for active service in Abyssinia are requested to send their Policies to the undersigned for Endorsement and refund of Extra Rate as it has been decided by the Head Office in London that the ordinary Tabular Premium was sufficient for the risk incurred.

By authority,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Bombay, 2nd June 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhar* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock.—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC, BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch double) OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s., 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED.

Gilt insides ¼-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet; ¾-inch ditto 5s. 1¼-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ¼ inch ditto 15s.; 1¼-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen; Rings 2s per gross.

GEORGE RESS, 57, Drury Lane, London. Estab. 1800

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
Established in 1850.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION (on an early date) unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. Dadabhoy Byramjee, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No.

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. Cursetjee Furdonjee.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKIN, } Liquidators

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Or Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the Constituents of Coal Tar.

Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

Liq. Carbonis Detergens.—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, napthaline, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a dutable emulsion, in which tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fetid ulcers, &c, the preparation is put into the form of Soap.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.

(REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.)

This Soap is unrivalled as a

SKIN SOAP,

as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

Sold in tablets at 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists. The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT AND COMPANY.,
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c.,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Company, will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The European Assurance Society is prepared to return the amount of EXTRA PREMIUM for service in Abyssinia which has been paid on Policies of Life Assurance.

C. J. WALLIS,
Offg. Secretary in India.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the adjourned EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY will be held in the Office of the undersigned, on TUESDAY the 16th June 1868, at 3 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay 1st June, 1868.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £350 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

BANK OF GUZERAT, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).—In terms of the Resolutions passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, held on the 30th May last, and subsequently sanctioned by the High Court on the 5th instant, the FIRST DISTRIBUTION, at the rate of RUPEES SIXTY per SHARE, will be made at the Office of the Bank, 30 Meadow Street, on and after TUESDAY next the 9th instant.

H. G. DUNLOP,
LALSHUNKER BHOORABHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 8th June 1868.

ON VIEW AND SALE.—Now Received—Spencer's Patent MAGNETIC PURIFYING FILTER.

This invention, by the discoverer of Electro-metallurgy, is the only one known to science which really *purifies* water. Other modes of filtration do not purify, but merely strain water mechanically. "With the Magnetic Filter, miasmetic, or unwholesome water is impossible." In awarding it this Invention, the Jurors of the International Exhibition, terminate their report on it to Her Majesty's Commissioners as follows:—

"This Filter, as exhibited by Mr. Spencer, is certainly a very powerful agent of purification, and, it may be added also, is the only discovery made in this century in a new substance of really great importance for the Filtration of Water; it is also one of the most important discoveries tending to elucidate the principles of Filtration or Purification, as distinct from mere straining." (Report, page 3.)

Singular as it may appear, this new purifying material never requires renewal, but constantly yields bright colourless water, free from organic or gaseous impurity:—

The following sizes are available:

No. 1	...	...	...Rs. 20
No. 2	...	...	... „ 28
No. 3	...	...	... „ 38

This Filter especially recommends itself to Native Families with whom Water is the exclusive drink.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing*, and *mild aparient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also Bishop's New remedy for Sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in India and China, all purchasers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil:—

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1,000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing fraudulent imitations of Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD

will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by

Dr. de Jongh's Sole Consignees and Agents,
Ansar, Harford & Co., 77, Strand, London.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, registered Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, request you, in pursuance of Section XXXII. of the Articles of Association, to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June next, at 2 P.M., to consider the following propositions:—

1st.—That it is desirable to transfer the Assets, &c., of this Company to a new Company, to be formed with a Capital of 15 Laks of Rupees, divided into 1,500 fully paid up Shares of Rupees 1,000 each.

2nd.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

We remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servants,
Moteeram Bhagoobhoy.
Fazil Hubibhoy.
Ramjee Madhowjee.
Ganpatram Bhowanishunker.
Khimjee Thackersey.
Abdoolla Meerally.
Hurribhoy Hurjeevun.
Moreshwar Janardun.
J. J. Davidson.
Kallidas Mooljee.
M. Dadabhoy.
E. D. Sassoon.
Postonjee Sooklajee.
M. Banajee.
Tullockchund Hookumchund.
Jamnadas Gungaram.
Muncharam Culliandas.
Nasurwanjee Eduljee M.
Daveje Lodha.
Gopall Madhowjee.
Moteelal Kisowlal.
Nensey Dewjee.
Moomun Gungjee.
Hajeebhoy Dawood.
Mathooradas Sewram.
Jewraj Vittul.
Hajeebhoy Bhogabhoy.
Moorarjee Khemjee.
Nathoobhoy Lalka.
Jaffer Moloodeena.
Runsordas Bhowanidas.
Tullockchunn Manockchund.
Nathoo Purshotum.
Valljee Khengar.
Tribhowundas Nathoobhoy.
Framjee Dinshaw Petit.
Purmanundas Atmaram.
Merwanjee Framjee Mehta.
Jairam Luckmeedas.
Molo deena Veerjee.
Laljee Vussonjee.

NOTICE.—Agreeably with the foregoing Requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June next, at 2 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 18th till SATURDAY the 20th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The market opened with a pretty good demand for Mazagones, Colabas, Old Bank of Bombay shares and Back Bays Colabas rose from 1,225 to 1,240 and close at 1,220; Mazagones from 775 to 785; Back- Bays from 530 to 540; Old Bank from 122 to 127; New Do. 16 premium; Royal Spinning from 1,350 to 1,425; Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press from 1,250 to 1,270. Government Securities:—Fours 94¼; Fives 109; Fives-and-half 114¼. Market closes steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,945,000	500	400	....	Bank of Bombay..	127 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto ditto New..	1161 per ct pm.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,0 0	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & BankingAssociation	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company ..	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	3 per share
2000,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share
898,000	200	225	12½	China Bank ..	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China..	370 p ct prem.
				Comptoir' Escompte' Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	18½ per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	68 per cent
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India ..	129 ex di
800,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	83 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ..	60 nominal.

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ..	515 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co. ..	765 per share
1,080,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do.. ..	170 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Frere Land Co. ..	155 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	785 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p s	Port Canning ..	340
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ..	1,240

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	5,500	....	Bombay Ship Co ..	2,100 pr shar
399,000	2,500	2,500	 28	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ..	425 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..	2,375 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	200	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	 250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ..	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight.	Rs. 1 / 15/6d. to Rs. 0d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do....	2s.0 d. to s.0d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight..	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98
China..	60 days' sight..	210

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	..	..	.. 2s 10-8
Bank of England Notes	..	..	.. „ 10-4
Spanish Dollars ..	..	..	.. „ 2 5
Carolus ..	..	..	.. „ 2 0 0
Mexican Dollars ..	..	..	.. „ 2 2 0
German Crowns ..	..	..	.. „ 2 10
Five-Franc Pieces..	..	..	.. „ 2 2 3
Bar Silver ..	..	..	.. per oz 108-8
Gold Leaf ..	..	..	.. „ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	..	..	.. „ 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 10TH JUNE.

		Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee }	New	255 to 238
Akola .. }	.. ..	238 to 240
Broach.. ..	.. ..	240 to 242
Dholleras.. }	.. ..	242 to 245
Bhownuggur }	.. ..	245 to 250
Verravulie ..	.. ..	235 to 238
Vingoria.. ..	.. ..	238 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ..	240 to 250
Khandeish .. }	.. ..	230 to 232
Barsee .. }	.. ..	230 to 232
Ready Sales ..	.. ..	475 Candies.
For delivery ..	.. ..	„
Market dull.		

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Combe, Lieutenant, Colonel, 18th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Griffith, Captain, 18th Regiment N.I., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Jopp, Lieutenant Colonel, 18th Regiment N.I., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Joynt, Surgeon, 18th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Kinlock, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty
Berthon, Captain, R. A., on privilege leave, from Kurrachee.
Curtis, Lieutenant, 45th Regiment, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Jayakar, Assistant Surgeon, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.

Berthon, Captain, R. A., on privilege leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Barnes, Captain, 11th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, to England.
Hills, Major, R. A., to rejoin, to Simla.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—10TH JUNE.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London.. ..	£2 11s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
„ Liverpool.. ..	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	£0 18s. 0d.
„ Overland Route ..	..	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
„ Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
June 10	M. A. Evans	Davis.. ..	London, Jan. 7.
	Kenilworth ..	Johnson ..	Liverpool, Dec. 30.
	Anna Henderson.	Henderson ..	Moulmein, April 8.
	Taliaman	Whiteway ..	Aden, April 22.
	Calders	Berry	Liverpool, Feb. 10.
	Catherine Apcar (s) ..	— ..	Annesley Bay.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
June 10	Vicksburg ..	Strachan ..	Havre.
	Sarah	Soord	Moulmein.

The ship *Castiglion*, Seyer, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer *Malta*, to Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

NOW READY.

THE

SECOND EDITION

OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

The second edition contains the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, which will come in force on the 15th inst., and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations, which come in force to-day.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
ntroduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. LINDLEY and WARREN beg to notify, that their STUDIO in Apollo Street will be open daily during the rains for PORTRAITS of every description.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, THIS DAY at half-past 3 o'clock P. M., will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Byculla Commission Stable a batch of fresh and thorough-bred AUSTRALIAN HORSES, just landed ex *Kohinoor*. Amongst the lot are some good broken-in SADDLE and HARNESS HORSES. ALLI ABDOOLLA.

VULCANIZED INDIAN RUBBER SHEETS, these will be found most useful to travellers, size, 7 by 10 feet Rs. 35.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WATERPROOF ROLL CORK MATTRESSES.—These may be used either with or without the above, and are equally portable. By a simple arrangement a change or two of clothes may be rolled up inside the whole forming a waterproof package. Size 6½ feet long, 2½ feet broad, weight 6 pounds; price Rs. 18
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOLDING IRON CAMP BEDSTEADS, manufactured specially for Thacker, Vining & Co These should be in the possession of all travellers who prize health and comfort. They can be put together in one minute, and are up to any weight, whilst their extreme portability enables them to be placed under the seat of any railway carriage. Size when open 6 feet 6 by 2 feet 4, weight 50 pounds; price Rs. 40
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

DRAWING-ROOM TABLE SETS, ENVELOPE CASES, BLOTTING CASES, FOLIOS, AND PADS.
DRAWING-ROOM TABLE SETS, consisting of Stationary Box, Blotters, Inkstand, and Bookstand, all corresponding in design: they are manufactured in Coromandel and Walnut woods with ormolu, ivory, and other fancy mounts; per set ... Rs. 75 to 100 0
BOOK STANDS of similar designs may be had separately, and form very elegant and at the same time useful ornaments for the table ... Rs. 15 to 25 0
ENVELOPE CASES AND BLOTTERS, of Turkey morocco, various tints, and designs, richly gilt and illuminated; per pair ... ... Rs. 45 to 60 0
*** *Any of the above are very suitable for presentation.*

TRAVELLER'S CANTEEN FOR FOUR PERSONS: a strong metal bound oak chest containing the following:—2 pairs best ivory handled carvers, 1 steel, 4 table and dessert knives, 4 nickel silver table and dessert forks, 4 table and dessert spoons, 4 tea spoons, 2 salt spoons, 1 mustard spoon, sugar tongs, Britannia metal tea and coffee pot, mustard and pepper boxes, 2 sal cellars, corkscrew, toasting fork, 2 candlesticks, 4 China cups and saucers, 4 egg cups, milk jug, 2 basins, 4 tumblers, 4 wine glasses, 2 decanters, 12 plates, 4 dishes, tea, coffee, sugar, spice, and candle boxes, &c. ... Rs.... 220 0
DITTO for two persons ... Rs.... 135 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Now Ready.

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.
A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Interleaved with plain paper Price ... Rs. 3 0
Free by post ... Rs. 3 4
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PAINTS AND OILS.

	Cash with order	Credit.
Genuine White Lead in 28 lb. tins, per tin	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 8-8
do. do. do. ,, 56 lb. do. ,,	,, 14-0	,, 16-0
Finest Red Lead in 56 lb. tins at per tin ,,	,, 11-0	,, 13-0
do. Black Paint in 7 lb. tins do. ,,	2-0	,, 2-8
do. Patent Dryers do. do. ,,	2-0	,, 2-8
Best English Boiled Oil in 5 Gal. Drums per Gal. ,,	3-0	,, 3-8
Do. do. Raw Linseed Oil per Gallon ,,	2-12	,, 3-4
Do. Rectified Spt. Turpentine in 5 Gallon Drums, per Gallon ,,	3-8	,, 4-0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OFFICE of the MILITARY PAYMASTER at the PRESIDENCY will, under instructions from Government received through the Controller of Military Accounts, be REMOVED from the PENDALLS on the Esplanade to the TOWN BARRACKS in the Fort, on SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, in consequence of which the Pay Office will be closed for business on that day.

J. T. ANNESLEY, Major,
Acting Presidency Pay Master
Bombay, Presidency Pay Office, 10th June 1868

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of Legislative Council of India, and of SEWRAZ GUNGADHUR, KHIMJEE MOOTEE, MUNSEY MOOLJEE DEWJEE KHETSEY, BHANA MADHOWJEE, MEGHJEE THACKERSEY and WALLJEE GOVINDJEE, lately Trading under the firm of VELLJEE NARRONJEE & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FINAL ACCOUNT of the liquidation with its VOUCHERS has this day been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

P. E. BENDIR,
W. SIM, } Trustees.
Bombay, 8th June 1868.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and of the Estate of SORABJEE JAMSEEJEE, EDULJEE HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE and VELCHUND GOLAUBCHUND trading under the name of HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE BUTIWALA SONS & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FINAL ACCOUNT of the liquidation with its VOUCHERS has THIS DAY been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

P. E. BENDIR,
CURSETJEE SORABJEE NADURSHAW. } Trustees
Bombay, 9th June 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that HEERABAI alias METHEEBAI, the Widow and Administratrix of DHUNJEEBAI MUNCHERJEE LACKDAWALLA, has bargained to sell to NUSSERWANJEE ASPUNDIARJEE POCHKHANAWALLA all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage and tenements standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Parsee Punchayet Lane, in the subdistrict of the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 356, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the house of Hormusjee Aderjee Bamjee and Cowasjee Aderjee Bamjee, on the west and south by the passage used as well by the Halaloors of the said premises as the Choosers of the adjoining premises the wall separating the said premises being a party wall one moiety belonging to each party, and on or towards the north by the public road called Parsee Punchayet Lane aforesaid. Any person or persons having any claim by way of inheritance, mortgage or otherwise against the said hereditaments and premises are required to make the same known to the undersigned, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.
Bombay, 10th June 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matters of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of DHUNJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, CURSETJEE MERWANJEE WADIA, RUSTOMJEE HEERJEEBHOY WADIA, and FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA, Trading in Bombay under the name of DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and COMPANY, and in Karrachee in partnership with SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY WADIA, under the name of SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FINAL ACCOUNT of the above Estate, and the VOUCHERS thereof, have been THIS DAY FILED in the OFFICE of the PROTHONOTARY of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Dated this 10th day of June 1868.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attornies for the Trustees.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 12th June, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.
Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, June the 16th, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
OVERLAND MAIL, ...	June 16th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Mauritius	„	„	„
China Mail	June 12th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon..	„	„	„
Penang	„	„	„
Singapore..	„	„	„
Hongkong..	„	„	„
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES..	June 12th.	„	„
Cape of Good Hope	„	„	„
Natal..	„	„	„
Reunion	„	„	„
St. Helena	„	„	„
Muscat	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf..	„	„	„
Bussorah	„	„	„
Bagdad	„	„	„
Malabar Coast & Calcutta..	1st & 15th.	„	„
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.		

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are at present fixed as follows, China and Australia:—

Tuesday....	June 16	Tuesday....	Sept. 22
„ .... „	23	„ .... „	29
„ .... „	30	„	October 6
„	July 7	„ .... „	13
„ .... „	14	„ .... „	20
„ .... „	21	Saturday.... „	31
„ .... „	28	„	Nov. 7
„	August 4	„ .... „	14
„ .... „	11	„ .... „	21
„ .... „	18	„ .... „	28
„ .... „	25	„	Dec. 5
Tuesday....	Sept. 1	„ .... „	12
„ .... „	8	„ .... „	19
„ .... „	15	„ .... „	26

CHINA MAILS.

June	12	October	2
„	25	„	16
July	10	„	30
„	24	November	13
August	7	„	27
„	21	December	11
September	4	„	25
September	18		

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1868.

IN continuation of the review which appeared in our issue of the 29th May, we proceed with our examination of the Public Works estimate for 1868-69, by provinces. We must repeat that the whole report is drawn up in the most unsatisfactory manner, the different portions do not tally with the totals, and the object of the compilers would seem to be that of rendering an investigation of the extravagance and mismanagement of the department as difficult as possible. This is an act of impertinence and bad faith towards the public, which merits the severest censure.

The total extraordinary and ordinary estimate for Bengal is set down at Rs. 1,17,87,000. When, however, we come to that section of the report which relates to Bengal Budget Orders for 1868-69 we find that the Budget Estimate framed by either the Bengal authorities or the Supreme Government—we are not told which—amounts to Rs. 1,20,16,498, distributed as follows:—

Heads of Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military ...	20,75,000	4,25,000	25,00,000
Civil Buildings ...	17,12,000	4,75,000	21,87,000
Agricultural Ordinary.	2,00,000	3,00,000	5,00,000
ditto Extraordinary	10,00,000	....	10,00,000
Communications ...	11,60,000	8,70,000	20,30,000
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	29,000	5,000	34,000
	61,76,000	20,75,000	82,51,000

Establishment.	Agricultural	3,00,000	19,94,000
	Other services ...	16,94,000	
Tools and Plant	Agricultural	2,00,000	3,05,000
	Other services ...	1,05,000	
Purchase of Land for Orissa Irrigation Company ...			1,00,000
State expenditure on guaranteed railways a ...			13,66,498
Grand Total..... a ... Rs.			1,20,16,498

The grand total of the grant for Bengal for 1867-68 was Rs. 104,87,000. The above figures show, therefore, an excess this year of no less than Rs. 15,29,498. Examining the grant in detail we find that the grants for 1868-69 show as compared with the grants for 1867-68 in military a decrease of Rs. 2,00,000; in civil buildings a decrease of Rs. 2,01,000; in agricultural, both ordinary and extraordinary, an increase of Rs. 3,45,000; in communications an increase of Rs. 93,000; in miscellaneous, public improvements, an increase of Rs. 19,000; in establishment an increase of Rs. 3,74,000; in tools and plant an increase of Rs. 2,20,000; in purchase of land for Orissa Irrigation Company a decrease of Rs. 50,000; in State expenditure on guaranteed railways an increase of Rs. 9,29,498. It is satisfactory to learn that the increase of expenditure is due to the large outlay on such items as agricultural communications, miscellaneous public improvements, railways, and irrigation, the items of military and civil buildings showing a considerable decrease.

With regard to the separation of ordinary from extraordinary works under the item military, we find under the latter heading that Rs. 4,00,000—being the total estimated cost of the work—are set down for new barracks for artillery and infantry at Barrackpore, Rs. 1,50,000 for artillery and infantry at Hazareebaug, and Rs. 2,00,000 for European troops at Jullapahar. Perhaps, however, the most noticeable item is one of Rs. 40,000 for subsidiary buildings for a regiment of native infantry at some station not mentioned. The total cost of these buildings is estimated at Rs. 63,000. Now we believe that the subsidiary buildings for a regiment of native infantry excluding the hospital—which is not mentioned in this grant, are a guard-room, a lock-up, a small store-house, a do. magazine, bills of arms, and a sentry-box or so. These buildings might with advantage be all under one roof except of course the magazine—which would result in a large saving. We wish we had this contract, and we should be glad to know what the contractor pays for license-tax. Here, again, we may remark on the want of detailed information calculated to assist the public in forming an opinion as to the economy or wastefulness displayed by the department in each particular case. As it is, we are not even told for how many men the buildings are to be constructed. As to irrigation extraordinary we have nothing particular to remark save that we are glad to find Rs. 50,000 allotted to Tirhoot, and an equal sum to Nuddea. Under the head of communications extraordinary we see with pleasure that the north eastern and eastern districts of Bengal have at last some prospect of their crying wants being attended to, no less than Rs. 5,29,000 being devoted to the construction of roads in those districts. This is, it must be admitted, a munificent sum, when we find that for peaceful, thinly garrisoned, long settled Bengal, only Rs. 15,30,600 are devoted to extraordinary military works. The total amount estimated to be expended on the extraordinary communications in these districts up to the 31st March 1868 is Rs. 240,48,600 but we shall be agreeably surprised if even with their acknowledged talents for spending the authorities of the P. W. D. can manage to get rid of that sum.

We now come to the Governor General's budget orders for Bengal. In his preliminary general remarks he observes that the Government of Bengal have submitted a separate statement of civil works which are considered necessary, but which for want of funds could not be included in the regular estimate. The amount referred to amounts to Rs. 28,96,000 namely, Rs. 21,00,000 for civil buildings and Rs. 7,96,000 for communications. To this the Governor General adds Rs. 1,04,000 struck out from the statement of works in progress. The whole of this sum is not pressed for by the Lieutenant Governor but only such amount as is required for urgent works and can be carried out without increase to the establishment. The Governor General remarks that experience shows that the grants hitherto assigned to Bengal have not been fully expended. A promise is, however, made that the case shall be fully considered when the estimates for 1869-70 are framed.

In the meantime he informs the Lieutenant Governor that certain modifications of the items under the headings of civil works and communications have been made, which will admit of certain sums being diverted to the construction of the more urgently required works mentioned in the supplementary estimate. We shall revert to this subject a little further on.

The Governor General, in speaking of the necessity for carefully organizing establishments and securing financial regularity, expresses a conviction that the departmental rules are more carefully observed than formerly, but frankly states that there is still room for improvement.

In reviewing the orders on the details of the budget we begin with military.

The Governor General considers that either a now station should be constructed at Dinapore or that the old one should be remodelled. To this purpose he assigns the miserably insufficient sum of Rs. 86,000 which he strikes out from the estimate, for supplementary works at Calcutta and Dum-Dum. These works are cells, plunge-baths, &c., and are not considered to be of an urgent nature. While, however, striking out with one hand he adds with the other and calls on the Government of Bengal to provide funds for a gymnasium at Fort William.

With reference to the sum of Rs. 15,000 asked for the construction of hospital buildings at Parisnath, the Governor General orders that Parisnath being about to be abandoned the sum in question may be added to the grant for the Dinapore cantonment or devoted to the construction of a gymnasium at Fort William as the Government of Bengal may think fit.

Under the heading of civil buildings we meet with the following orders and observations:—

New building for the High Court at Calcutta, proposed grant, Rs. 3,00,000. This is reduced to Rs. 2,00,000 on the ground that the estimate has not yet been revised and discussed, and that therefore the abovementioned sum is probably as much as can be profitably spent in the course of 1868-69. The new University Building at Calcutta, proposed grant, Rs. 1,00,000. The Governor General remarks on the slowness with which this work has proceeded, it having been estimated that Rs. 1,41,000 would be required up to 31st March 1868, and it being now computed that only Rs. 85,000 will be expended. Under these circumstances the proposed grant provide with a female training school should for 1868-69 the Governor General considers excessive—the total amount estimated for completion being Rs. 1,87,717. Imperial Museum at Calcutta, proposed grant, Rs. 3,00,000, is reduced to Rs. 2,50,000, the latter sum being as much as in the Governor General's opinion will be expended during the year. Central Jails at Hazareebaugh and Deegah, proposed grants, Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 50,000. The estimates not being yet ready and it being unlikely that the works can be commenced for some time, these grants are reduced to Rs. 70,000 and 32,000.

The whole of the items under civil buildings, excepting those reduced above, are reduced 10 per cent., or about Rs. 70,000. The items excluded are reduced by Rs. 1,98,000. The minor works grant is reduced by Rs. 1,50,000. To these reductions must be added reduction of grant for communications Rs. 1,85,000, which reduction will be examined further on. The total reductions amount to Rs. 6,03,500. This sum is disposed of as follows—Rs. 5,03,500 to urgent works mentioned in supplementary establishment, and Rs. 1,00,000 transferred to establishment.

The works in the supplementary estimate considered to be most urgently required are the following, opposite to which are set down the sums assigned to each:—

	Rs.
Calcutta Branch School ...	50,000
New Treasury Buildings Calcutta, ...	100,000
Addition to Lunatic Asylum at Dhullunda ...	63,000
Land for extension of Burial-ground, Circular Road Calcutta ...	100,000
Improvements to Medical College Hospital Buildings at Calcutta ...	1,37,500
Police Shed, Calcutta, Mint ...	15,000
Jail at Pubna ...	48,000
Total ..... Rs.	503,500

The only remark we have to make on the above is that Rs. 15,000 seems a very large sum for a police shed.

The total reduction in original works civil buildings is thus Rs. 4,18,000 and the addition Rs. 5,03,500 making a total increase of Rs. 85,000 and causing the grant to stand at Rs. 1,797,500 instead of Rs. 1,712,000 as per original estimate. Under the head of agricultural there is only one point which demands notice. The estimate of Rs. 2,100,000 is passed, but a different distribution is made of the sums assigned to the different items. On what principle of reason and common sense we cannot imagine, the cost of the Chief Engineer Joint Secretary, and Consulting Engineer in charge of the Orissa Company's operations, and their office establishments, also of the officers in charge of the "Famine relief works" is deducted from the estimate, for establishments agricultural is disallowed and the sum amounting to Rs. 113,000 added to the grant for new works extraordinary. The deficiency thus caused is supplied as shown above by a deduction of Rs. 50,000 from minor works civil building, and of Rs. 50,000 from minor works grant communications, together with a sum of Rs. 13,000 granted from the amount allotted to establishments.

In communications Rs. 50,500 are deducted from the estimate for the Assam Trunk Road on the ground that revised estimates for a considerable portion of the work not having been yet prepared, the total amount asked for will probably prove to be more than can be spent during the year. A sum of Rs. 55,000 is also deducted from the estimate for the Sylhet and Cachar Road. This sum was destined for the construction of three bridges which the Governor General considers should be paid for out of the grant for the Patna and Gya Road of which they form a part.

The total reductions in communications stand thus—

	Rs.
Assam Trunk Road ...	50,500
Sylhet and Cachar Road ...	55,000
3 per cent. from other major works ...	30,000
Minor works ...	50,000
Total ...	185,000

This sum is disposed of, as already shown above, in defraying the cost of works in the supplemental estimate and of agricultural establishment. This reduction under the head of communications makes the grant for that purpose stand at Rs. 974,000 instead of Rs. 1,160,000, in the original budget estimate. The repairs amount to Rs. 2,075,000, being Rs. 1,10,000 in excess of the grant of 1867-68.

The following table shows the expenditure incurred by the Government of Bengal for the three years from 1864-65 to 1866-67, and the proposed outlay for 1867-68 and 1868-69:—

Heads of service	Expenditure.			Grants.	
	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military ...	180,891	516,983	324,717	450,000	425,000
Civil Buildings ..	571,000	527,463	837,145	485,000	475,000
Agricultural	364,061	389,089	302,523	275,000	300,000
Communications	923,080	751,112	699,369	770,000	870,000
Miscellaneous Public improvements ..	20,421	10,182	1,475	5,000	5,000
Total	2,439,558	2,175,909	1,635,529	1,985,000	2,075,000

Considering that the great majority of works have only been constructed within the last few years we think that the above is a pretty severe comment on the fraud or incompetence of contractors, and the fraud or negligence of the P. W. D.

In "establishment" there is nothing to notice save that the grant proposed for 1868-69 is Rs. 374,000 in excess of that sanctioned for 1867-68. The former amount has, however, been reduced by Rs. 13,000, which sum we have shown above has been diverted to the part payment of the Chief Engineer, Joint Secretary, and Consulting Engineer of the Orissa Company's operations and their office establishments, and to the part payment of the officers in charge of the "Famine Relief works."

"Tools and Plant" and "Orissa Irrigation Company" demand no special notice. In the estimate for State outlay on guaranteed railways a reduction has been made of Rs. 5,498.

The estimated revenue of Imperial Public Works of Bengal for 1868-69 is estimated by the local Government at Rs. 255,000. The Governor General, however, is of opinion that this sum may be raised to Rs. 300,000, which is not more than the annual receipts for the last three years.

THE rainfall at Poona, as guaged at the Civil Hospital, from May 27th to June 7th, was 8 in. 89 cents. At the Jail Hospital it was 8 in. 97 cents. On the 7th alone there was a fall of between 2 and 3 inches.

SOME Scotchman has honoured the hero of Magdala by making him the subject of an atrocious pun, which finds its way, in the following form, into the columns of the *Northern Whig*, a Belfast paper:—"What are they ga'en ta dae wi' Sir Robert the noo, for a' his gran' doin's in Abyssinia?" "Troth, John, I canna jist say; aiblins they'll mak' him a peer." A peer! hout, mun; they canna dae that." "An' what for no? Sure the Queen can mak' ony ane a lord?" "Ah, weel a wot she can; but if she war to mak' him a' the lords that ever was, still he'd be *nae peer* !"—The *Whig* enquires in a note whether there is a vacancy for its correspondent in the Hospital for Incurables?

WE publish in another column an important resolution passed by the Government of India in reference to the proposals that have been laid before it for the establishment of female normal training schools. This subject was very prominently brought to public notice by Miss Carpenter during her recent visit to India, and has met with considerable support from influential educationists in this country—in particular, from Sir Alexander Grant, Director of Public Instruction in Bombay, and Mr. Powell, who occupies the same post in the Madras Presidency. The Government of India, while fully admitting the paramount importance of female education, does not consider that the feeling of the natives is such, generally speaking, as to warrant Government in taking the initiative towards the establishment of female normal schools. As regards the feeling of the natives, we are afraid there is a great deal of truth in what Government says on the subject, and that Government has good reason to be "far from satisfied that (except in the immediate neighbourhood of the Presidency towns) the native community has as yet really shown any spontaneous desire for the extension of female education"—nay, it is believed that anything done in this direction is often regarded with mistrust. We suspect this is truer than many people suppose, even of the Presidency towns; for if there were a real desire felt by any large section of the native community in one of the Presidency towns to advance the cause of female education, would it not be an easy thing for them, as the first and most important step, to establish an institution, on however small a scale, that would send forth female teachers? The Government of India is perfectly right to demand that any community whom it is asked to assist with a female training school should show in some substantial way that it is earnest, and not merely shamming a liberality and philanthropy which it does not feel. To establish such a school amongst an indifferent and distrustful people, would be to offer a benefit which none would deign to accept, and to incur unnecessarily a serious political odium. But while the Government of India applies this principle to the country at large it makes an exception experimentally in the case of the three Presidency

BOMBAY.

THE additional daily mail for Mahableshwur, by the morning Poona train, will be discontinued from the 13th instant.

A MAHOMEDAN boy, aged about ten years, was on Tuesday last run over by a buggy belonging to Mr. Binks. He received severe injuries and was sent to the Jamsetjee hospital.

A NATIVE Sirdar named Narayen Dhoolajee arrived here on Tuesday evening last from Baroda, with about fifty followers, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow belonging to Nursee Natha, in Love Lane, Mazagon.

DHUNOO SHAM, a Gowlee stabbed himself in the stomach yesterday forenoon wishing, as he says, to put an end to his life on account of his wife having died the previous night. The man at present lies in a precarious state in the Jamsetjee hospital.

ON Wednesday the 3rd instant about four o'clock, one Palloo Gunnoo, a Maratha, aged about fifty-five years, was accidentally killed on the goods siding at Poona, by coming between a waggon and the coping of the platform whilst some trucks being hand-shunted.

YESTERDAY the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould held sittings in Chambers, and the general business of the High Court will be resumed to-day. The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould will transact business as sitting Judge in Chambers *daily* at half-past ten o'clock.

THE s. s. *Catherine Apcar* arrived in the harbour yesterday afternoon from Annesley Bay, bringing two companies of the 21st Punjaubee Regiment. She left the Bay on the 24th ult., and yesterday proceeded to Butchers Island to coal.

YESTERDAY it was officially reported to the Master Attendant that a puttamar had gone ashore on the previous night, and was observed in the morning high and dry about a quarter of a mile outside the 32-pounder on the South-West prong. The report made no reference to the crew.

THE 18th N. I., which arrived from Annesley Bay on Tuesday *per* the s. s. *Camperdown* and the *Avabhoy*, disembarked yesterday at Carnac Bunder. The men remained all night under the troop-sheds there, and will proceed by train this morning to Baroda.

THE Director of the Indo-European line reported to Government on Monday last that the cable was right to Fao, that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople, that the Persian line was interrupted to Tabreez, and that the Eygptian line was right. The latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey were 6th June, via Russia 4th June; the latest date from Egypt 5th June.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the last month was 427. Of these 262 were Hindoos, of whom 166 were males, 23 Mussulmans, 12 being males, 126 Parsees, 36 being males, 10 Christians, 8 being males, and 6 of other castes who were all males. With regard to ages there were 102 under ten years of age, 79 under twenty, 194 between twenty and forty, 41 between forty and sixty, and 11 upwards of sixty. Out of the 427 patients treated 166 were cured, 213 absented, 1 died, and 47 are remaining under treatment.

A CASE was called on for hearing yesterday in the Small Cause Court before Mr. O'Leary, in which Hurrath Roopa was the plaintiff, and William Spiers was defendant. The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,300, being the amount of rent due by the defendant to plaintiff for thirteen months at the rate of Rs. 100 per month. Plaintiff admitted having received on account Rs. 380, and he only claimed Rs. 920. The plaintiff proved his case, and His Honour, in the absence of the defendant, recorded a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 920. Mr. Mudden Shreecrishna appeared for the plaintiff.

AN adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, touching the death of one Hurkoo Dhondoo, a labourer employed in the P. and O. Company's Dockyard at Mazagon. On the 6th instant several men were engaged in getting two tackles on board the *Malta* in the Dock to trim her upright. From the top of the mainmast hung a rope, to which was attached a block and a sheef; the other end was fastened to a post on shore. Suddenly the rope attached to the mainmast gave way and the block fell back on to the shore, and as it was falling it struck the deceased on the belly and the hook struck him in the forehead. Deceased was removed to the Jamsetjee hospital, where he died on the following night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner.

YESTERDAY in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. Spencer, a case was called on for hearing in which J. and W. Watson and Co. sued H. Bedford, to recover Rs. 105-8, being the amount of a hat, pugree, &c., sold by defendant to plaintiff.

In another case the same parties sued J. T. T. Brown, to recover Rs. 67-6, being the amount of Broche silk sold to the defendant on the 5th January 1866.

The same parties also sought to recover from P. H. Curran, Rs. 75, being the amount of several articles sold to him from 12th December 1867 to March 1868.

None of the defendants appeared. An *employe* in the service of the plaintiffs proved the claim in each case and His Honour accordingly entered a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount in all the cases.

WE understand that Government have appointed Mr. Light, of the Revenue Survey Department, to survey the Poona city drain. We now hope that as Government have taken an interest in the matter the present system of allowing the sewage to fall into river, will be remedied and the purity of our water supply be insured.—*Poona Observer.*

YESTERDAY (says the *Poona Observer* of Tuesday) being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fire Temple of the late Mr. Sorabjee Ruttonjee Patell (one of the Sirdars in the Deccan,) it was deemed advisable to present a congratulatory address which was long since under contemplation at his Fire Temple, to Khan Bhadoor Dustoorjee Nusserwanjee Jamaspjee, in honour of the Bombay Government conferring on him the honourary title of "Khan Bhadoor" for services rendered by him to the State in the height of the mutiny of 1857. Accordingly a congratulatory address was presented to him, before a large audience of the Parsees belonging to his flock. The address was written in Guzerati (which was very complimentary in every respect,) was read out, and presented to the "Khan Bhadoor." The amount which was subscribed was also made over to him together with a shawl, which was purchased out of the subscribed money. Also congratulatory addresses from the Parsee residents at Rajpootana, Mhow, Indore, Nusseerabad, Akola, Berar, and Sholapoor, were presented to him, which were accompanied with shawls and silver vases of different patterns made at different stations of India. After the addresses were received the Khan Bhadoor in a short, but eloquent speech, addressed those who were present, thanking them most warmly for the part they had taken in presenting the address to him.

DR. HEWLETT, Coroner, held an adjourned inquest at his office yesterday concerning the death of John Herbert, an engine-driver in the employ of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, who died on Sunday, the 31st ultimo, at his residence at Parell. Three of the European witnesses, who were examined yesterday, stated that they knew the deceased, who was a steady and sober man, and that he suffered from fever in the hot weather. Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said that he made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, who was a well proportioned man, aged about thirty-six years. The lungs were highly congested, the heart contracted, flabby and flat; the liver fatty, the bowels healthy, the stomach a little discoloured at the large end, spleen softish, &c. The stomach and contents were removed and placed in a bottle, a portion of the liver in another. A bottle containing medicine said to have been prescribed by Dr. Fogerty, and another containing essence of peppermint, with the above two bottles, were handed over to the Chemical Analyser to Government. A chemical analysis was made in Dr. Smith's presence on the 2nd inst. and following days. There was no poisonous material, either organic or inorganic, in the contents of any of the bottles;—no trace of any kind of poison nor of strychnia. The analysis of the medicine exactly corresponded with the prescription of Dr. Fogerty, which was a simple diaphoretic mixture. From the examination and the result of the analysis, witness was of opinion that the cause of death was pulmonary apoplexy, probably induced by the excessive heat of the weather on an already enfeebled constitution. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased died from apoplexy of the lungs, induced by the excessive heat of the weather.

OPENING OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.

YESTERDAY at noon the commission of enquiry into the causes and circumstances of the inability of the Bank of Bombay to pay its debts held its first sitting in public in the Durbar Room, Town Hall. The body of the room had been filled with chairs for the accommodation of the public, but only six persons were present—the Hon. G. Foggo, the Hon. Alexander Brown, Mr. John Stuart, and two other Europeans and a Parsee.

The proceedings were opened by the reading of the following commission by Mr. F.D. Chauntrell, Secretary to the Commission :—

We, the Governor General of India in Council, Sir Charles Robert Mitchell Jackson, Knight, James John McLeod Innes, Major in Her Majesty's Army, and Captain in the Royal Engineers, and Maxwell Melville, Esq. at present Judicial Commissioner in Sindh, greeting.

Whereas by Act XVII. of 1868, passed by the Governor General of India in Council, on the 29th day of May 1868, reciting that the Bank of Bombay was then unable to pay its debts and was being wound up voluntarily, pursuant to a special resolution to that effect passed by the shareholders in general meeting, and reciting that the Secretary of State for India had directed that enquiry should be made into the causes and circumstances of such inability and winding up, it is, amongst other things, enacted that the Governor General of India in Council may issue a Commission to such persons as he thinks fit for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting on the causes and circumstances aforesaid:

Now know ye, that we, the said Governor General of India in Council, by these presents do authorise and appoint you, the said Sir Charles Robert Mitchell Jackson, James John McLeod Innes and Maxwell Melville, to make a diligent and full enquiry into the said matters, and we direct that you do within three months after the 1st day of June 1868, or as soon as the same can conveniently be done (using all diligence) certify unto the Governor-General of India in Council under your hands and seals, what you shall have done in the premises.

This Commission shall continue in force, and you, the said Commissioners, shall from time to time proceed in execution thereof, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And for your assistance in the due execution of this Commission, such persons as the Governor General of India in Council, shall by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoint, shall be secretary to this Commission, and shall attend you and you will use his services and assistance from time to time as occasion shall require.

Simla, the 21st of May, 1868.

The President—The commission having been read I would make a few observations as to the proceedings which have been already taken under it and as to the course which the Commission intends to pursue. First as to the proceedings which have been already taken under it. As soon as it was decided that there should be a Commission the Secretary of State for India issued two notices. The first was addressed to Mr. Low, the secretary to a committee of shareholders in London who had already presented two memorials to the Secretary of State. This letter informs him that the Secretary of State considered it necessary to institute a full and searching enquiry into the causes and circumstances which led to and attended the recent catastrophe of the Bank of Bombay. It then mentioned the appointment of a president of the Commission, who, it intimated, was going to Bombay by next mail steamer. The letter concludes with these words :—

As in the memorial from certain shareholders of the Bank of Bombay forwarded by you to the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 2nd ultimo serious charges of corruption were made against the Government directors of the Bank, I am directed to request that you will inform the shareholders of the appointment of this commission, in order that they may take such steps as they may consider necessary for substantiating the charges above referred to.

The other notice from the Secretary of State was to all the directors in England and elsewhere whose addresses were known, and I have ascertained that care has since been taken to get the addresses of the others. That letter also said it had been considered necessary to appoint a commission to enquire into the causes and circumstances which led to and attended the recent failure, and intimated that a president had been appointed, and that the enquiry would probably commence immediately after his arrival and be proceeded with without delay. The letter then says :—

I am also directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State by certain shareholders of the Bank of Bombay and to draw your attention to paragraphs 29 and 69 in which serious charges are preferred against the Government directors.

As the enquiry will relate to transactions of the Bank for the period during which you were a Government director, I am directed to make this communication to you in order that you may take any steps which you may consider necessary with a view to your being personally present or being represented at that enquiry.

Notwithstanding these notices, if the public prints are to be credited, the shareholders who presented this memorial do not intend to be present at this investigation, and I have not yet received any assurance of any assistance from the directors. Under these circumstances it is obvious the enquiry differs considerably from a legal proceeding in which the plaintiff and defendant each prepares his own evidence and lays it before the Judge. In this case it is the duty of the Commissioners themselves to search for the evidence and to ascertain what witnesses are capable of giving evidence as to the several transactions. It is plainly impossible for the Commissioners to examine witnesses as to facts of which they know nothing or to call witnesses of whom they have never heard; therefore, that being the state of the case, the Commissioners resolved directly after their arrival that they would commence this inquiry by instituting a rigid examination into all the books, papers, documents, and correspondence of the Bank, so as to get a complete view of the surrounding circumstances of the case. Well, we commenced that inquiry on the 1st June, but it will be obvious to every one that it is an inquiry which will require a great deal of time to complete. There are upwards of 200 loan transactions, and the documents relating to them are very voluminous. Under these circumstances the Commissioners think the course for us to pursue is to adjourn this inquiry till Monday the 29th inst., when they hope they will be able to prosecute it with effect. On that day they propose to commence the oral examination of witnesses. The evidence will be taken publicly, and we hope to conduct it continuously as far as possible, with no unnecessary delay. I have only one other observation to make, and that is that the Commissioners are earnestly desirous to elicit the truth in these transactions, and that if any person has any information to give, his right course is to address himself to Mr. Chauntrell, the Secretary to the Commission, stating shortly the subject on which he wishes to be examined, and we will take care that when the time comes when these transactions are considered he shall be called. At present, therefore, we do no more than adjourn.

The Hon'ble Mr. Foggo—May I be allowed to say one word ?

The President—May I ask who you are ?

Mr. Foggo—I am Mr. Foggo, who was a director in 1863. The only remark I have to make is to inform the commission that in consequence of the receipt of a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government in the Financial Department on the 30th May, I addressed a letter requesting to be examined by the Commission.

The President—Yes, we have seen it.

Mr. Foggo—And I merely wish now to make a formal repetition of that request before the Commission.

The President—We shall certainly call you as a witness. I may add that if there should be any person leaving the country or presidency—any person whom we should hear as a witness—we shall appoint a special day for his examination—though that is not likely to occur. At present, then, the commission is adjourned till Monday the 29th instant.

The Commission then adjourned.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Tuesday, 9th June.

Vingorla.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W.; thermometer 86; rain 1 inch 43 cents.

STEAMER REPORTS.—10TH JUNE.

Kurrachee, 5th 10 A.M.—Steamer "Kurrachee" sailed for Gwadur with Gulf Mail at 8 A.M.

Madras, 5th 10.14 P.M.—Mail Steamer "Simla" sailed for Calcutta at 10.6 P.M.

Madras, 6th 4.15 P.M.—French Mail Steamer "Labourdonnais" from Calcutta in sight.

Galle, 9th 7.40 A.M.—French Mail Steamer "Hooghly" from Suez anchored at 7.15.

FORT POLICE COURT.—11TH JUNE.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

BREACH OF TRUST.—Mankhan Eliakhan was charged with committing fraudulent breach of trust. He had got some articles valued at Rs. 5-7 from Gissing Khudoosing, and pledged part of them for Rs. 1. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—10TH JUNE.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Gungaram Moogajee and Luxmon Tannoo were charged with assaulting Bhagoo Walloo, a boatman. On Tuesday last about 3 P.M., prosecutor was sitting in a Bhundaree's shop at Narelwadee, the defendants went up to him, one of them seized him by his left hand and gave him several blows on the back and left cheek, the other served him in the same way. The defendants, it appeared, wanted to take away a tub belonging to the Bhundaree, the prosecutor would not allow them to do so, and hence they assaulted him. The defendants emphatically denied the charge, but they produced no evidence whatever in support of their case. His Worship, on the evidence before him convicted the defendants and fined them five rupees each; in default of payment of the fine to undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail.

OBSTRUCTING AN OFFICER OF THE MUNICIPALITY.—Shaikahmed Hamed, a policeman, was charged with obstructing an officer of the Municipality while in the execution of his duty.

Ruttonjee Rustomjee stated that he was a bill-receiver in the service of the Municipality. Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock he went over with a warrant from the Municipal Commissioner to attach the property of one Gunga, woman, on account of Municipal rates due by her. He proceeded to take up some utensils, when the prisoner came forward and snatched them from his hands, and the door was then locked up. His Worship adjudged the defendant guilty and fined him five rupees.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

THE following resolution of the Government of India will be read with interest :—

The Government of Madras recommends the establishment at Madras of a Model Female Normal School as an experiment. It is stated in a letter by the Director of Public Instruction that, unless such a school be "supported by the funds and the prestige of Government, the experiment would almost certainly result in failure." His Excellency the Governor, in paragraph 6 of his Minute, says—"On review of all the circumstances, it appears to me that in this Presidency Government is the only proper agency for the foundation and direction of a Training School for female teachers." The Honorable Sir T. Pycroft says that, "unless a Female Training School be established at Madras by the State, there is no chance of its being established at all;" and the Honorable Mr. Arbuthnot agrees "that there is very little probability of a Normal School for training female teachers being established at Madras, or, if established, of its being efficiently conducted, unless its establishment and management be undertaken by the State. Mr. Arbuthnot, however, suggests that the public be required to find at least the salaries of thirty students at Rupees 10 per mensem.

2. The Government of Bombay have again requested the establishment of a Female Normal School in the city of Bombay. Sir Alexander Grant and Miss Carpenter, whose letters are transmitted by the Government of Bombay, urge that the Government of India has misunderstood the previous proposals of that Government, and has confounded the proposal to form Normal Schools with the general question of female education.

3. The Government of the North-Western Provinces, while considering the class of Normal School indicated by Miss Carpenter to be unsuited to the wants of that part of India, yet advocates a relaxation of the Grant-in-aid rules in favour not only of Female Normal Schools, but of all Female Schools, to the extent of requiring only a contribution of one-third of the cost to be raised from private sources.

4. The policy of the Government of India as regards female education is correctly described in the 8th paragraph of Lord Napier's Minute already quoted. "The Supreme Government, "in dealing with this question, requires not "only Native co-operation, but Native initia-"tion. They are prepared to grant a generous "measure of assistance, but the intervention of "the State must, according to their Resolution, "be preceded by an earnest and genuine effort "on the part of the local community."

5. The Government of India need not say that it recognizes to the fullest extent the fact that the encouragement of female education is an object, the importance of which cannot be estimated too highly. But it fears that, if the greatest care and caution be not exercised, the efforts of the Government to promote this object may tend rather to frustrate it, and to stimulate the opposition of the ignorant and suspicious.

6. The Governor General in Council is far from satisfied that (except in the immediate neighbourhood of the Presidency towns) the Native community has as yet really shown any spontaneous desire for the extension of female education; indeed, there is ground to fear that the action already taken in that direction on the part of Government has, in some places, been regarded with mistrust; nor is it surprising that this should be the case. The true value of education, even for males, is hardly as yet fully appreciated by the Native community at large; while, on the other hand, it must be obvious, even to the most ignorant among them, that the natural result of the general extension of female education would be to place the domestic relations of every family on a new footing, and to break off existing social habits and traditions. Even when these results themselves are fully accepted as beneficial, the interference of foreign rulers to effect them will probably be distasteful. Far more must this be the case when such changes are opposed to widely prevailing customs, or to deeply rooted and long established prejudices. It is on these grounds that His Excellency in Council considers that if measures for female education be set on foot by Government influence, and especially by that of Government, the Native community is not likely actively to co-operate in forwarding them, but, on the contrary, will receive them with apathy, if not with opposition.

7. It is only where large experience has already taught the people the advantage of education generally, and the special benefit of the changes which the spread of female education would effect, that they can reasonably be expected to feel the want of means for female education, and it is only then that any demand for the supply of these is likely to arise; but it is probably only to a very limited extent in the Presidency towns, and among those classes who have participated in the advantages of superior English education, that such a want has yet been felt.

8. The Governor General in Council, therefore considers it a grave political necessity to maintain the principle of the rules which have been already prescribed, that is to say, that, as a condition of pecuniary aid from Government, it should be always required that the initiative in any case to be taken, bona fide, by the Native local community itself, and that they should contribute a reasonable share of the requisite outlay as a pledge of their earnestness and sincerity. It may, however, as has been already said, be admitted that, to some extent, the want of female education is beginning to be felt in the Presidency towns, at least among the more highly educated classes of the Native community. The Governor General in Council, is, therefore, willing so far to relax existing rules, as to permit the Local Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, to carry out the experiment of a Female Normal School in the three Presidency towns, and for this purpose to place at the disposal of each Government the sum of Rs. 12,000 per annum for five years. A special report on the progress of each school, and of the classes which avail themselves of its benefits, should be furnished annually to the Government of India.

9. But as regards the interior of the country, His Excellency in Council is unable to depart from the conditions already specified, and which are recognized by the existing rules under which grants-in-aid are given.

10. It is to be understood that the money to be provided by the Native community must be raised by *bona fide* subscriptions (or endowments) given by private individuals, and that it shall not be derived from grants out of Local or Municipal Funds or Cesses.

11. The Governor General in Council desires, in conclusion, to express his confident hope that the various Local Governments and Administrations will treat this subject with the caution and careful consideration which are demanded alike by the difficulty and the political importance of the questions involved, and by the great value of the result which it is sought to attain.

In reference to the above resolution, the Madras Government on the 19th May passed the following order :—

The Governor in Council resolves to communicate the papers above recorded to the Director of Public Instruction, and to request that officer to place himself in communication with the Native gentlemen who signed the Memorial to Government, dated 17th January 1867, and to inform them that the Government of India have sanctioned the proposal of this Government for the establishment at Madras of a Normal School for training female teachers, on the Government being satisfied that the contributions from private sources, either in the form of guaranteed subscriptions or of endowments, will suffice to defray the stipends of the students under training. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the number of these students should at first be limited to fifteen.

2. The Maharajah of Vizianagram has, with his usual enlightened liberality, offered to bear the whole cost of the Female Normal School at Madras. But in the opinion of His Excellency a school so supported would not give evidence of an earnest desire on the part of any considerable number of the Native community to secure for their daughters the advantages of good female education. He considers, therefore, that it is desirable to accept the liberal offer of the Maharajah to the extent only of an endowment sufficient to meet the expenses of five students. In addition to this proposed grant for the support of five students notice has been received of an endowment for one student.

3. Provision of a permanent character from private sources will, therefore, be required for nine students. Mr. Powell will ascertain from those Native gentlemen who signed the Memorial, and from such other as may be interested in promoting female education in this Presidency, to what extent and in what manner they are prepared to contribute funds to this object.

4. In his letter, dated 26th August 1867, No. 1649, Mr. Powell submitted a rough estimate of the cost of a Female Normal School at Madras. He will, after conferring with the Native gentlemen described above, and ascertaining the funds which will be available, submit a revised estimate for the approval of Government. In making this revision the Director of Public Instruction will specially consider the salary to be assigned to the Lady Superintendent. The sum entered in the rough estimate, of 200 Rupees per mensem, appears inadequate to secure from England the services of a lady qualified for the important and difficult duties which will, especially at first, devolve on the Superintendent of a Female Normal School. The Director of Public Instruction will also advise with the Native gentlemen in determining the amount of stipends which should be assigned to the Normal pupils. It is desirable that these allowances should be on a scale sufficiently liberal to attract persons in a respectable station of life.

THE INCREASE OF PAY IN THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

AN early *Gazette of India* is likely, we hear, to contain a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, sanctioning a scheme for the reorganisation and improvement, as regards system, pay and pension, of the Subordinate Medical Department, which was sent home by the Government of India in the Military Department some time last year. The principal features of the new system of things will, we have reason to believe, be found as follows :—

Apothecaries are no longer to perform the duties of Hospital Stewards, and none will henceforth be nominated to such duties, which will be confided to natives and Eurasians engaged for the purpose on the following reduced scale of salary :—

One-eighth of the entire number of Stewards per mensem	Rs. 45
Two-eighths	... 30
One-half	... 20

The Stewards will not belong to the Subordinate Medical Department, which will be composed of two classes, viz., Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants, the latter for general duty with native troops and native civil hospitals.

The Apothecary class will contain the following grades :—

Senior Apothecaries in the proportion of one-tenth of the whole effective establishment.

Apothecaries, 1st Class
Ditto 2nd ditto
Assistant Apothecaries, 1st ditto
Ditto 2nd ditto

Besides these there will be Passed Hospital Apprentices and Hospital Apprentices.

All of the Apothecary class will be Warrant Officers, and will hold each a warrant, and the rank of Honorary Assistant Surgeon will continue as heretofore, to be conferred on such members of the class as, by distinguished or highly meritorious services, may be deemed to have become deserving of it. Honorary Assistant Surgeons will, however, on their elevation to that grade, cease to belong to the Subordinate Medical Department, and will be borne on the rolls of the corps to which they may be attached as Supernumerary Assistant Surgeons.

The improved scale of pay is to be :—

Senior Apothecaries, per mensem	...	...	Rs. 400
Apothecaries above five years	...	...	150
Ditto under five years	...	...	100
Asst. Apothecaries above 5 years	...	...	75
Ditto under 5 years	...	...	50
Hospital Apprentices, 1st year	...	...	16
Ditto 2nd year	...	...	20
Ditto 1st year at College	...	...	20
Ditto 2nd " "	...	...	25
Ditto 3rd " "	...	...	30

All members of the Subordinate Medical Department will have "to pass College," and such of the junior Apothecaries as may afford promise of becoming, if permitted, good Sub-Assistant Surgeons, will after having served five years in their Apothecary grade, be allowed to qualify themselves for that grade, and afforded the necessary facilities.

The furlough and pension allowances will be as shown in the subjoined scale :

	Furlough and Retiring pension.	Monthly Invalid pension.	Annual Wound pension.
Honorary Assistant Surgeon	£150	Rs. 175	£70
Senior Apothecary	100	150	50
1st Class ditto	80	100	35
2nd " ditto	60	85	35
Assistant ditto	—	40	25

This new scheme will impose on the State an additional annual expenditure of something more than a lakh of rupees.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE STATE OF CEYLON.

OUR remarks last week (says the *Kandy Herald* of the 28th May) on the address to the Governor, and His Excellency's general policy lead us by an easy transition to the disputed ground of the actual condition of the Colony in regard to the present admitted depression. We have on the one hand "Speculum" (or as we may now say, Mr. Wall) and his claqueurs painting the condition of all interests in the blackest hues. On the other we have heard in Council His Excellency gravely informing his legislators that

"On such a full sea are we now afloat"
"That we must take the current when it serves"
"Or lose our ventures."

Now which of these is to be taken as the true picture ?

For ourselves we doubt much whether either party fairly represents the actual state of affairs. The Governor, when making the above quotation, must have been guided mainly by the Revenue receipts, and the opinion based on these may have been corroborated by what he has seen up-country of coffee cultivation, which even under the present depressing circumstances is pursued with care, energy, and activity.

His opponent on the other hand knowing well the weight of debt that is hanging round the necks of numbers of individual proprietors argue with some reason that the vaunted general prosperity must be a fiction.

Both seem to us only to express one side of the truth. The coffee estates are still in full cultivation, but coffee estates alone will not make a people wealthy. And for the time, we have nothing but them. We want in addition a healthy motion in all branches of trade and a steady circulation of money. Throughout the whole commercial world money has ceased to circulate, trade is stagnant. This stagnation is due, as His Excellency tells us rightly, to the abuse of credit: but it is not the local abuse of credit in Ceylon (great as it was) that is so much in fault as the dealings of the whole world.

The ebb of the full tide of prosperity has everywhere been long protracted. But the flow must needs come in time. In the meanwhile individuals, not a few, doubtless, have been and are being ruined. And as we cannot yet foretell how distant may be the end, economy of the strictest kind has become the duty of all: so that, when the flow comes, our good ship, coffee enterprize, may be found all ready for sea once more.

If the Governor will pardon us carrying on the metaphor of his quotation, we would thus describe our present position. We are in a good sound bottom, but instead of being "on a full sea," we are knocking about among the rocks and shallows on a lee shore. The old ship can stand a good many hard bumps. But we have need of good seamanship on the part both of skipper and of crew to work the ship till a change of wind comes. That a change will come is certain. The time only is doubtful. Even now there seems a lull and it may be fancied that occasionally a favouring puff from the land side is felt. And our hope is that before long we may be once more "on such a full sea" as in 1862.

Then was a tide in our affairs which taken at the flood would surely have led on to fortune. God forbid that

"Omitted, all the voyage of our life"
"Be bound in shallows and in miseries."

We have above mentioned only the *coffee* interest. For that is the main channel through which the quickening stream of wealth must needs flow back.

In regard to native interests, the statistics in reference to these apppear to be so hopelessly contradictory that little or nothing can be known certainly of their true condition. Certain yet it is that with the revival of the coffee interest, they too will quickly revive.

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

(*Cotton Supply Reporter, May 1.*)

THE bubble has not yet burst, and the process of inflation still goes on; but that it is a bubble and will prove so in the end, seems beyond a doubt. The present perplexing condition of the cotton market, and the difficulty of forecasting its future may well occasion increasing embarrassment, and baffle the calculations of the most sagacious, especially as those who might apply the remedy lack the courage to do so. It appears anomalous and extraordinary that such a state of things should continue without any assignable and intelligible cause, the speculative spirit which prevails is manifest from the fact that the *highest* price is paid for cotton to *arrive*, and how long this may last it would seem impossible to predict. Skilful and compact organisation on the one hand, and the want of it on the other, necessarily act as cause and effect, and produce results which otherwise would appear incredible. Another cotton-famine might be imminent, but the Board of Trade returns just issued for the first quarter of the present year, show that the imports of cotton up to the 31st March exceed those of the corresponding period in 1867 by upwards of 600,000 cwts., and by more than 400,000 cwts. in the same three months of 1866. It is no surprising thing that speculators and interested parties should desire to create and prolong a state of alarm; but that they should be able to do it so easily shows that they well understand their vocation and the character of the materials on which they have to operate. It is not improbable that larger imports may be deferred, from causes which will ensure to us increased supplies hereafter. High prices, and the removal of the cotton tax, are sure to make American planters eager to produce the largest possible crop this year, and it is not unlikely that they may have been so occupied with the necessary labours of the sowing season as to be unable to send their cotton forward so rapidly, and in such quantities as they otherwise would have done. This may to some extent, rather than the exhaustion of the crops, account for the recent comparatively scanty receipts at the ports. Should it be so this cause will soon cease, and if the commonly accepted estimates of the last crop be verified, we may expect further supplies conjointly with augmented imports from other sources. If, as we believe, that sooner or later there will be sufficient cotton come forward to meet the requirements of this year, there is everything to justify confidence as to the future. As certainly as every cause will be followed by its corresponding effect, must there be increased production in all directions as the result of present high prices. The question "will it pay to continue to grow cotton ?" which a few months since was discussed both in India and America, with manifest indications of a foregone conclusion, is now no longer entertained. The solution which has come so opportunely and unexpectedly is producing excitement and activity in all quarters, and inspiring cotton growers everywhere with unwonted zeal and energy. The increased value of the residue of the last crop now on hand will furnish the means for producing a still larger one next year, whilst the demand for more abundant supplies continues as loud and urgent as ever.

The progress making in India, Brazils, and some other countries, is full of encouragement; but we confess to some disappointment as regards Turkey. The commendable zeal which the Ottoman Government displayed a few years in procuring large quantities of New Orleans seed has not been continued; and, excepting such seed as may have been obtained from the crop of American cotton thus grown, none but the indigenous kind has since been planted; whilst the present vexatious mode of collecting the tithe during the picking season greatly hinders the successful and extended cultivation of American cotton. The removal of such impediments, the persevering use of fresh seed, and the settlement of some skilled and experienced cotton planters in the country, would greatly contribute to make Turkey a much more prolific and valuable source of supply. As a means of developing the resources of the country and increasing its wealth and prosperity, the further cultivation of cotton should evidently by all praticable means be earnestly encouraged. A large portion of the cotton grown in Turkey is taken for continental consumption, to that extent diminishing our exports, as well as our receipts from the Ottoman dominions, but still it is matter of regret that the progress made has not been such as to realise our expectations. Had the measures which were so auspiciously commenced during the American War been diligently prosecuted, the production of cotton in Turkey would have been largely increased, and the prices now ruling would have furnished a rich reward. We trust that renewed efforts will be made, that the present mode of levying tithe will be immediately altered, and that there will be a speedy removal of all other hindrances to success. An improved quality is most desirable, and to effect this there must be the further use of American seed, as well as more careful cultivation. With energy and perseverance the growth of cotton in Turkey may be greatly extended, and cannot fail to prove in the highest degree beneficial, whilst the largest quantities that can be furnished for consumption in this country will be readily welcomed, and will contribute to that increased supply which is needed to protect us from the tender mercies of speculators.

SIR C. TREVELYAN ON PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.

THE following interesting letter appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—

SIR,—It may be useful at the present time to call attention to a prevailing fallacy which pervades the discussions on the reform of the army.

The improvements recommended are constantly objected to because they are incompatible with characteristic circumstances of the existing constitution of the army. For instance, it is argued that promotion to a commission has been found by experience to be anything but a benefit to old non-commissioned officers.

This is often the case at present, but it seems to be forgotten that if it were determined to open the British army to the great body of the British people who occupy the wide space between the highest and the lowest classes—the only classes now included in the army—the conditions of service would have to be readjusted in conformity with this great change. For instance—

1st. In order to prevent the door, which is thrown open in time of need, as during the Peninsular and Crimean wars, from being again shut after the exigency has passed, and to give such reasonable prospect of promotion, contingent upon qualification and character, as would attract a better class of young men into the service, and influence their conduct when they are in it, a fixed proportion—say one-third—of the commissions falling vacant in each regiment should be assigned to the non-commissioned officers, provided a sufficient number of qualified candidates of that rank are forthcoming.

2. These commissions should not be a reward for long service, nor primarily even for distinguished service in the field, but they should be given solely on the ground of fitness to bear Her Majesty's commission, so that young men who feel that they have a vocation for the army and think that they possess qualifications which would enable them to rise in it, may hope to be promoted to a commission after a short period of service.

3. Purchase would be abolished, and pay would be sufficiently increased to enable officers of every rank to live upon it in a suitable manner. This is an indispensable condition of any real improvement in the army.

4. Proper means of instruction in the higher branches of the military profession should be provided, partly by the improvement of the regimental schools, and partly by the appointment to each regiment of an officer whose special duty it should be to give such instruction both to the junior officers and to the non-commissioned officers and men. On this last point I will quote from a letter I received last year from Sir William Mansfield :—

"The Staff College would furnish captain instructors for regiments.

"The duties of such functionaries should by no means be confined to the mere supervision of the cadets. They would, of course, take charge of the regimental schools, both of adults and children, with the regulated staff of schoolmasters, &c. &c.

"The lectures they would give, and their practical instruction in surveying, and so forth, would be open to the more advanced of the men, as well as to all the officers and would enable those of the former who chose to qualify to aspire, under certain conditions, to direct commissions, or to be admitted to the class of cadets. It would be their business also to assist young officers studying for the Staff College.

I attribute an immense importance to this suggestion—viz. affording the means in the regiment of instruction, lectures, &c. to the young officers and the men. At present the public scolds the officers for wasting their time. But no practical means and stimulus are afforded them, and the soldiers stand greatly in need of a more official recognition of their studies and of larger encouragement than can be given by the non-commissioned schoolmaster.

Lastly, if the military spirit of our middle-classes, which has been developed in so striking a manner in the volunteer system, should leaven the regular army in the manner proposed, there would be no reason to fear either social or professional incompatibility. It has been proved by the experience of all the continental armies that men who have every claim to the character of gentlemen can do their duty in the ranks and earn their promotion to be non-commissioned officers without forfeiting the common privilege of choosing their own associates in the private intercourse of life; and as for "pipeclay and over drill," the introduction into the army of the educated, intelligent volunteer element is just what is wanted to show the futility of it.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

May 13, 1868. C. E. TREVELYAN.

MICHAEL FARADAY ON SPIRITUALISM.

THE following letter written by Michael Faraday seven years ago has been published lately in England in connexion with the discussions about Home the "spiritualist" :—

"Folkestone, June 14, 1861.

"My dear Sir Emerson,—I cannot help feeling that you are indiscreet in your desire to bring me into contact with the occult phenomena which it is said are made manifest in Mr. Home's presence. I have investigated such in former times, during some years, and as much as I thought consistent with the self-respect that an experimental philosopher owes to himself. It would be a condescension on my part to pay any more attention to them now; and I can only do so under the persuasion that all concerned wish to have the phenomena unravelled and understood, and will do all they can to aid in such a result. To settle whether I can go or not I wish to put to you the following points :—1. Who wishes me to go ?—to whose house ?—for what purpose ? 2. Does Mr. Home wish me to go ? 3. Is he willing to investigate as a philosopher, and as such to have no concealments, no darkness, to be open in communication, and to aid inquiry all that he can ? 4. Does he make himself responsible for the effects, and identify himself more or less with their cause ? 5. Would he be glad if their delusive character were established and exposed, and would he gladly help to expose it, or would he be annoyed and personally offended ? 6. Does he consider the effects natural or supernatural ? If natural, what are the laws which govern them ? or does he think they are not subject to laws ? If supernatural, does he suppose them to be miracles, or the work of spirits ? If the work of spirits, would an insult to the spirits be considered as an insult to himself ? 7. If the effects are miracles, or the work of spirits, does he admit the utterly contemptible character, both of them and their results, up to the present time, in respect either of yielding information or instruction, or supplying any force or action of the least value to mankind ? 8. If they be natural effects without natural law, can they be of any use or value to mankind ? 9. If they be the glimpses of natural action not yet reduce to law, ought it not to be the duty of every one who has the least influ

THE ADDRESS OF THE IRISH BISHOPS TO THE QUEEN.

The Irish prelates on May 14 waited upon the Queen at Windsor Castle with memorial respecting the Irish Church. Among those present were the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, the Bishops of Meath, Ossory, Down and Connor, Killaloe, Cork, Kilmore, Limerick, Tuam, and Derry. The Irish Bishops were accompanied by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of London, Oxford, Carlisle, &c. Carriages were in waiting at the Windsor terminus, and in these the Bishops left at once for the Castle. Her Majesty received the Bishops in the White Drawing Room. The following was the address presented to Her Majesty :—

"To Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen."

"May it please your Majesty,—We, the Archbishops and Bishops of the Irish provinces of the United Church of England and Ireland, beg leave to approach your Majesty with the expression of our profound reverence for your Majesty's office and person.

"Having respect to the one and to the other, we have the strongest confidence that nothing which effects the interests and well-being of the Irish branch of our United Church can be other than of liveliest concern to your Majesty.

"We beg leave to represent to your Majesty that measures are now threatened which affect these so deeply that we cannot believe we have exceeded our duty, or mingled in matters which are outside our province, when we have claimed the previlege of being permitted to lay before your Majesty some of the injurious consequences with which, in our judgment, such measures will be followed, and some of the injustices which they will inevitably involve.

"It is now proposed for ever to alienate property which has from time immemorial, been dedicated to sacred uses. We believe that there is no more precious arrangement than that by which some portion of a nation's wealth is, with the nation's sanction and under its guardianship, separated off for ever from private possession and common or profane uses and to the end, that it may be the more inviolable, solemnly set apart to the service of Almighty God; the enjoyment of it being linked, not merely with the performance of the ordinary duties of a citizen, but with the obligation of setting forth that divine knowledge by which alone men are capable of fulfilling their higher duties in this life, or brought into any meetness for another. Such a sacred fund exists in Ireland at present. When we see it in danger of being dissipated for ever, we must needs protest against such a step, in the name of that Church which we believe to be the rightful administrator of it, and in the interests of the nation which would thus throw away in a moment the cherished inheritance of centuries—which, once gone, could never be recovered or replaced.

"Nor are the losses with which we are threatened material only. We cannot but call to mind, with thankfulness, that in this Church of ours, as now constituted, your Majesty is, under Christ, in all cases ecclesiastical and civil, supreme. In the destruction of the national character of our Church, with which we are now threatened, in the serving of the ties which bind it to the State, and the State to it, in the disappearance of the Royal supremacy which thereupon must follow, an important safeguard of the Reformed Faith and of many precious rights will be overthrown. Your Majesty will not merely be deprived of a bright jewel in your Crown, but will see very much of that influence and authority which now are yours, who render no divided allegiance, transferred to another Church which can never be truly national—finding, as it does, its centre outside of the nation, and submitting to the jurisdiction, which it must recognise as paramount to any other, of a foreign potentate and prince.

"And, in this view, we humbly submit to your Majesty that the enjoyment by our Church, under the Royal Supremacy, of the temporal emoluments and dignities attached to the Establishment, cannot fairly be deemed a grievance by those principles prevent them from fulfilling the conditions on which alone such emoluments and dignities can be enjoyed, consistently with the Constitution of these realms.

"There are further mischiefs with which this measure appears to us to be fraught. It is proposed as a healing measure. We believe that it will open new fountains of bitterness in this land, while it will close none of the old. It is proposed as a measure which will bind England and Ireland in closer union. So far from this, we fear that it will discourage those in this country who, sincerely attached to the English connection, have hitherto found in it the surest pledge for the maintenance of their own liberties and rights, while it will not win back the loyalty of one among those who desire and labour for the dissolution of that connection. Indeed, they who have spoken out most plainly have candidly avowed that the subversion of our Establishment is principally desired by them as preliminary to other aims and remoter purposes to which they expect that it will pave the way.

"We beg leave to bring before your Majesty some of the injustices which will be inseparable from such a disendowment of our Church as lately has been proposed. The pledge, indeed, is offered to us that all vested interests shall be respected. It would be little if they were so; but we venture to affirm that in such a catastrophe this, even with the most honourable intentions, would be impossible. In our own cases, and those of a few other of the clergy, it might be done. But there are investments in just hope as well as in actual possession; and the injustice which would be inflicted on multitudes of our brethren would be extreme upon all those who at this time are reasonably looking forward to some modest reward of long and ill-requited labours in the past, but who would thus find themselves for ever cut off from this and from every expectation of it.

"But there are other vested rights and interests besides those of the clergy. Our poorer Protestant brethren who have established themselves in every part of the country—and this in the faith of the maintenance of the present settlement of things—they, too, have a vested right, for themselves and for their children, in that ministry of Christ's word and sacraments according to the order of our Reformed Church, which hitherto they have so freely enjoyed. And if we urge their case rather than that of the richer portion of our people, it is not because the rights and interests of the latter are less clearly invaded, but only that sacrifices are possible on their part which may enable them in some sort to make good for themselves the loss they will have endured. We cannot, indeed, regard the spiritual condition to which many of the poorer members of our church, thinly scattered in remote districts, and far from the aid of their richer brethren, will be reduced without the deepest anxiety and alarm. The witness of our church for Christ, in his offices, which no man may usurp, in his mediatorial dignity, with which no creature may interfere—this, God helping, our Church shall maintain to the end, and it shall never cease in the land. But the difficulty of bringing home the means of grace to some portions of our people, if ever the parochial system as now existing should be abolished, will be almost impossible to overcome; and there is extreme danger that, in one way or another, many of those would be lost to us for ever. Some deprived of the means of grace, would emigrate with their families; but many must remain to whom this way of escape would not be open. Too poor to provide the services of a clergyman for themselves, and of a class peculiarly needing the watchful care of one, the heads and some of the elder members of the families might continue steadfast in the faith in which they have been brought up, but they would be little able to instruct and train their children; who would, almost inevitably, be absorbed in the masses of the followers of Rome, by whom they are surrounded. And thus, over a wide extent of country, little by little, the light of the Reformation would be extinguished.

"In this address to your Majesty, we have confined ourselves to the evils to be apprehended by our own branch of the Church. But forming as we do an integral part of the United Church of England and Ireland, and being connected with our English brethren by common interests as well as by a common faith, we beg most respectfully to point out to your Majesty that the assault on our Establishment is avowedly, on the part of its most strenuous conductors, only the opening of a general attack on the Establishments in England and Scotland; and that if successful against us, it will prove almost irresistible in the other cases. We would add, moreover, that we ourselves are satisfied that the parties now agitating for the overthrow of our branch of the United Church will never rest content until every vestige of a religious, or at least a Protestant, character is effaced from all the institutions of the State.

"This much we have counted it our duty to the Church over which, in the providence of God, we, however unworthy, have been made overseers to state to your Majesty. And we have spoken it the more confidently, being fully assured of your Majesty's deep attachment to those principles which, in a happy hour, placed your Royal House on the throne of these realms; and not less assured that such testimonies of this attachment as may be in your Majesty's power to afford will never be wanting.

"That in all the affars of the Church and Kingdom committed by Almighty God to your Majesty's charge, your Majesty may be guided by the 'wisdom that is from above;' and that all spiritual and temporal blessings may richly abound to your Majesty and your Royal House, we, your Majesty's most faithful and devoted servants, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

"M. G., Armagh,	"Wm., Killaloe,
"Richard C., Dublin,	"John, Cork, &c.,
"Samuel, Meath,	"Hamilton, Kilmore,
"J. T., Ossory and Ferns,	"Charles, Limerick, &c.
"Robert, Cashel, &c.	"Charles B., Tuam, &c.
"Robert, Down and Connor,	"William, Derry, &c."

To this Address Her Majesty made the following reply :—

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. I trust that the blessings which you invoke for myself and my family may be vouchsafed to the advantage of the Church and Kingdom.

"In compliance with the prayer of an address from the House of Lords, I have issued a Commission to inquire into the state of the Church in Ireland; and I will not doubt that my Parliament, when fully informed, through the labours of this Commission, will adopt such measures as shall be at once just and conducive to the maintenance of true religion among my people."

THE LATE MR. JOHN CRAWFURD.

(The Times.)

This distinguished Oriental scholar and ethnologist died on Monday the 11th May at his residence, in Elvaston-place, South Kensington. He was born on the 13th of August, 1783, in the island of Islay. His father, Mr. Samuel Crawfurd, a man of sense and prudence, was of an Ayrshire family. He had been brought up to the medical profession, and, visiting Islay, married Margaret Campbell, daughter of James Campbell, of Ballinaley, the proprietor of a small estate which had been for several generations in the family. Their son John was educated in the village school of Bowmore, and to the instruction derived from the master, Daniel Taylor, Mr. Crawfurd used to say he was chiefly indebted for his advancement in life. In 1799, the profession of medicine for which he never had much taste, having been chosen for him, Mr. Crawfurd repaired for his studies to Edinburgh, where he remained three years. In 1803 he obtained a medical appointment in the Indian Service, embarked for India in April, and landed in Calcutta in September of the same year. For the first five years of his residence in India he was employed in his professional duties with the army, chiefly in the North-West Provinces, in the neighbourhood of Delhi and Agra. In 1808 the same duties took him to Penang in the Straits of Malacca, where he began to devote himself to that study of the languages and manners of the Malay race which was destined to make him widely known. In 1811, having been brought under the notice of Lord Minto, then Governor-General of India, Mr. Crawford was invited to accompany him on the expedition which effected the conquest of Java. After that event, in consequence of his acquaintance with the Malay languages, he was appointed to represent the British Government at the Court of one of the native Princes, and for nearly six years he filled some of the principal diplomatic offices of the island. It was then that he collected the materials for work which he afterwards published, entitled, *The History of the Indian Archipelago*. Java and their other Indian possessions having been restored to the Dutch, Mr. Crawfurd returned to England in 1817, and in 1820 published the work just mentioned. In 1821 he went back to India, and shortly after his return was appointed by the first Marquis of Hastings, at that time Governor-General, to the Diplomatic Mission to Siam and Cochin China. In 1823 Mr. Joen Adam, *ad interim* Governor-General, appointed him to administer the new settlement of Singapore, on the resignation of its founder, Sir Stamford Raffles. In that position he remained three years, and concluded with the native chiefs to whom the settlement belonged the convention by which we hold its sovereignty. In 1826 he returned to Bengal, and was forthwith appointed by the Governor-General, Lord Amherst, Commissioner in Pegu, and eventually, on the conclusion of peace, Envoy to the Burmese Court. In 1827 Mr. Crawfurd finally returned to England, and in the following year published an account of his mission to Siam and Cochin China, and in 1829 another of his mission to Burmah. After this period, long leisure, good health, and an inclination to study and capacity for work enabled him to keep up and perfect his stores of Indian and Eastern information. He was an indefatigable contributor to the Press on matters relating to the East, and indeed on many other subjects in 1852 he published a grammar and dictionary of the Malay languages, and in 1856 a descriptive dictionary of Malay and the languages of the Philippine Archipelago, works which secured for their author the respect of the philological world.

But this barren list of his services and publications gives but a faint conception of the varied acquirements and genial character of the man whose loss is now deplored by a wide circle of friends. All members of the Geographical and Ethnological Societies will miss the tall form of the evergreen veteran who scarcely ever failed to take part in their discussions, and who, while stoutly maintaining his own views, showed a forbearance and courtesy in listening to others which might well be imitated by all members of learned societies. Of singularly simple and unostentatious bearing, few were more able, and certainly none more ready, to impart sound information to those who sought his advice and assistance. A self-made man, he showed none of that jealousy which sometimes makes self-made men believe that kind of creation ended when they were made. In society, ever hale and hearty in body, ever fresh and vigorous in mind, he seemed to be of no age in particular but in some sort to belong to all, and thus men of a younger generation both loved and respected him; for they felt that near him they would find warm shelter, not cold shade, that any merit they might have would be fully appreciated, and that they would receive from the mellow octogenarian a sympathy and consideration for all shades and phases of opinion and thought, too often wanting in circles where men of science seem to meet rather as antagonists pitted against each other in an arena than as fellow-soldiers bound to combat ignorance and error to the death. Mr. Crawfurd leaves a son and two daughters to lament his loss.

In reference to the above the following amusing letter, headed "Drones and Bees," appeared in the *Times* of the following day :—

Sir,—I have seen with astonishment your obituary notice of the late Mr. John Crawfurd, a man of whom I desire to speak with all respect, but of whom I should say no man ever threw away greater opportunities.

Why, Sir! here was a man, who before he was 45, retired from the Indian Civil Service upwards of 40 years ago. Now, how had he spent these 40 years? I answer, in sheer waste of vital power. Ethnology! Philology! Geography! Humanity! Faugh! All stuff and nonsense, I say. Here am I, who retired before him, still alive. "A self-made man," indeed! I was wiser in my generation. I let others make me.

I embarked for India in the year 1803, was tried as a Collector, and, finding myself unequal to collecting taxes, I fell back on the Bench. For five and twenty years I was a Judge. You may fancy it odd that a bad Collector should make a good Judge; but let my modesty say that I proved how a very bad Judge may make a very good collector of revenue—for himself.

I pass over with becoming silence my Indian career. I have naught to say of missions to Siam or Burmah, of studies in Malay or Telooguo. I will only say that I returned home 40 years ago with a handsome independence, and that so far as I know I have never done a stroke of work since. How, then, have I spent my time? Well, mainly in eating and drinking. True, I have married sons and daughters in the meantime, but even India does not marry sons and daughters every day, though every day retired Indians must eat and drink. I thank my stars that in all these 40 years I have never had one bad dinner. What compared with this great fact, are all the speeches delivered at public societies? Gastronomically speaking what is a public meeting at 8 P.M. but condensed indigestion? How many men have gone to the grave ten years before their time from the pernicious habit of attending public meetings? I reckon it that, if a man belongs to three learned societies, he can only have four wholesome dinners in the week. Think of that; Dining at 7, away he bolts to the Geographical at 8, with his food in his throat, and when he is there, discoursing of the habits of the Hottentots and Bushmen, up starts some eager antagonist and spits—yes, Sir, spits or expectorates if you like it better—in his eye. If he regains the thread of his argument after this interruption it by no means follows that he recovers his digestion. The gastric juice is coy, and seldom returns to its first love, especially if that love be a lobster salad. And so the Ethnologist drags on his weary existence, doomed to everlasting dyspepsia, while I have passed my existence without a thought or a care, except that sometimes a strange longing comes over me for a mango or fresh curry; or again, when I still see "The Rajah of Boglywallah *versus* Assmangee Womangee" in the list for hearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, I wonder whether it be the same case which 40 years ago every Judge in India, myself included, had either pleaded for or heard, and which seems as full of life still as "Jarndyce and Jarndyce" of immortal memory.

No, Sir. I say all extra work for a retired Indian civilian is vanity and vaxation of spirit. My motto is, *Venter Magistor Artium*. I am sure I could take a first class in a College of Cooks. When I make my exit I hope to be remembered solely for my *entrees*, and till then I am faithfully yours,

DE GREGE EPICURI.
Oriental Club.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £8,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,100,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed " Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN-

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are now :—

		per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11 1/8d. do.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11d. do.
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 10 15/16d. do.
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 10¼d. do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
demand	.....	1s. 10⅛d. do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Ireland do.	.....	
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 10 5/8d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 10 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 10th June 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LI-

MITED)—Established in India 1844.
Capital *Sicca Rupees*, in 20,000 Shares,
Subscribed Capital ..... £333,300.
Paid-up Capital ..... £166,100.
Reserve Fund ..... £ 32,100.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Member of the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
E. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. Sawers, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. Sawers, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. Windram, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. Hewatt, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. Binny & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits not subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 4 "
" 12 " " 5 "

A Remittance should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capi-

tal £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

Fire Branch,

	£	s.	d.
Fire premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

'Life Branch.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residens in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866.

FOR SALE—"GOD, THE CAUSE OF JOY." A SERMON preached in the Cathedral on Sunday the 3rd May, by the Rev. C. T. Wilson, acting Garrison Chaplain. Price 4 Annas. One Anna Postage to Out-stations.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at Matheran, a House called "MARY LODGE." It is well-built, has a Verandah 45 feet by 9; a Sittingroom, two Bedrooms, two Bath-rooms, and the Roof is covered with Corrugated Iron. The House is fully furnished—the list of furniture, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 17th April 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of :—
Gent's Calf Walking Boots, xctrr stou
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

IN warm weather RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR counteracts the baneful effects of Perspiration, and imports a delightful coolness to the skin. A large supply just received by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LADIES' SMELLING BOTTLES.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Plain Corked, filled	1 0	1 8
Plain Stoppered, do.	1 4	1 8
Do. Do. in Morocco case	2 12	3 0

TRIPLE GILT CAPPED SALTS BOTTLES,

Elegantly cut, of various colours, Plain Caps	9 0	10 0
Richly engraved Caps	10 8	12 0

EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLES,
Elegantly cut, in various colours,
Richly Engraved Caps 9 0 10 0

UNION (DOUBLE) SCENT BOTTLES,
Elegantly cut, in various colours, each
complete in handsome Morocco case, Plain,
Engraved, and Jewelled Caps, from 9 0 to 75 0

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT
constantly on hand.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

PURE AERATED WATERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.

After extensive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers), and for a considerable time past, used the PATENT ANGLO CARBON FILTERS, respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall :—

"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances held dissolved in water*; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.

"The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore, possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as 'the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed.'

"(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M. D.,
"Author of Food and its Adulteration, the Water Supply of the Metropolis, &c., &c."

TREACHER and Co. are thus enabled to offer these Artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER as prepared at the Royal Spa.	1 8	2 0
AERATED TONIC, OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught, peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable tonic, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea-sickness.	1 8	2 0
AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made to *order* to ensure perfect freshness	3 0	3 8
AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt	0 14	1 0
AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE	1 2	1 4

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Two table spoonfuls of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink :—

Strawberry	Syrup	Assorted for 20oz. Rs. 15.	1 4 to 1 8
Black Currant	do.		
Pine Apple	do.		
Ginger	do.		
Raspberry	do.		
Red Currant	do.		
Lemon	do.		
Raspberry Vinegar, &c.			

N. B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid to the Corks*, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

SELTZER WATER FOR SALE—just came from England.—Price Rupee 1 per dozen, Cash, to be had at MANECKJEE BURJORJEE, No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, Grey's Fine Old SCOTCH WHISKEY, Quarts, ... Rs. 18 per doz.
Fine Pale Sherry, Quarts, ... " 28 "
Pale Sherry, Quarts, ... " 24 "
Fine Burgundy, Quarts, ... " 15 "
Fine Pale Brandy, Quarts, ... " 27 "
Orange Bitters, Quarts, ... " 15 "
At J. A. BROWN & Co.,
15th May 1868. 1, Deane Lane.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne,	Qts.	at Rs. 42	per doz.
Do. Do.	Pts.	" 20	"
Do. Moselle	Qts.	" 42	"
Do. Brandy		" 41	"
Do. Sherry		" 25	"
Do. Claret		" 23	"
Ronaldson's Sherry		" 22	"
Port Wine of 1815		" 30	"
Do. of 1847		" 24	"
W. McEwan's Beer	Qts.	" 5	"
Do. Do.	Pts.	" 3	"

REMINGTON & Co.

TO MESSES.—BEER and STOUT—BASS' BEER, by Stone, in *Imperial* Quarts, in 1st class condition.

	Cash with order. Rs. 8 per doz.	Credit. Rs. 8-8 per doz.
The above sized Bottles are much cheaper for Messes and large Consumers than the ordinary.		
GUINESS'S DOUBLE EXTRA STOUT, in prime condition.	Cash with order. Quarts Rs. 7 per doz.	Credit. Rs. 7-12 per doz.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

N. B.—See Discounts for Monthly Payments.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET.	From Chateau Lafite	quarts at Rs. 12	per dozen.
	"	pints at " 7½	"
	St. Laurent	quarts at " 18	"
	Chateau Beitasse	" at " 25	"
BRANDY.	Cognac tres vieux	at " 25	"
	Champagne	at " 35	"
	From C. S. Kupferberg Mayence.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg	quarts at Rs. 30	p. doz
	"	pints at " 16	"
	Imperial	quarts at " 32	"
	"	pints at " 17	"
	Die Perle des Rheins	quarts at " 35	"
	Moselle	" at " 24	"
	"	pints at " 13	"
	Johannisberg	quarts at " 33	"

GADDUM & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire and Life—Head Office, Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Cottonley, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Sub-Manager.—Thomas Walton Thomson.

Bankers.—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

Auditors.—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Account tants.

Physicians.—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay

INSURANCES.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, 26, Victoria.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

Established—1843.

Messrs. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—Five Millions Sterling.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

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This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the Standard Life Assurance Company and the Colonial Life Assurance Company, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £950,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGG,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
S. L. Acland, Esq.
H. Somerville, Esq.
W. Nixon, Esq.
A. E. Ashley, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Ld) 1st October 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.

J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

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This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EASY INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

| Age next birth-day. | For the whole term of Life. With profits. | For the whole term of Life. Without profits. | Age next birth-day. | For the terms of one year and seven respect